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UCAPAWA

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

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Vol. I—No. 9 300 JULY-AUGUST, 1940 10¢ a Copy or 5¢ in Bulk

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE RECEIVED AUG 24 1940

HENRY WALLACE SECY
U S DEPT OF AGRIC
WASHINGTON D C
CA-508

Protest Wage Hour Rule

Union Ghosts Walking

NO GHOST could rest in an anti-union cemetery, as these UCAPAWA pickets demonstrate in front of the struck Woodmere Cemetery in Detroit, Mich. Management is refusing to pay union wages or grant union conditions.

Ask Review Of Exemption To Canneries

WASHINGTON — Declaring that "it is stretching interpretation of the law beyond the bounds of reasonableness" to give canners and processors of fruits and vegetables 28 weeks exemption from the Wage Hour Act, Donald Henderson, UCAPAWA general president, this week urged the Wage-Hour Division to review a recent ruling affecting over 70,000 cannery workers.

The proposed exemption, issued in an order by the Wage-Hour Division, would in fact violate the clear intention of Congress in writing the law, Henderson wrote. "As a matter of record, our organization wishes to make it clear that we are opposed to an extension of these exemptions to these concerns," he said, "even though they be of a seasonal nature, beyond the precise number of weeks which their payrolls show are peak seasonal weeks of employment.

"We see no justification for exempting such plants from the maximum hours for any longer period of time than the actual weeks covered by seasonal increases in employment, as shown by their payrolls.

"It seems to us clear that the recommendations should, so far as practical, limit the exemptions to just such weeks and not follow a mechanical rule of exempting all seasonal industries for the full 14 weeks."

'Keep Up Your Guard' Lewis Warns Labor

Labor must be ready "to fight off anti-labor laws and fight for progressive social legislation," John L. Lewis warned all CIO unions in his report on legislation issued from headquarters in Washington. It must be ready to fight because "a well organized bloc of reactionaries in Congress will attempt to destroy all labor legislation" unless labor stands up to its rights and holds the gains it has made.

"It is easy for labor to drop its guard," Lewis warned, "and assume that nothing will be done. It is in times like these that a well organized bloc in Congress will attempt to destroy all labor legislation. Again, we wish to impress you with the importance of letting your Congressmen and Senators know how you feel about important issues."

Lewis' warning came a few days after the CIO had presented its demands to the Democratic convention meeting in Chicago, in which it called for a strong anti-war plank, for protection of workers' rights and civil liberties, for hands off the Wagner Act and the Wage-Hour Act, and maintenance and extension of other social gains.

The report, signed by Lewis as Chairman of the CIO Legislative Committee, pointed to the dangers involved in letting down labor standards under the mask of "national defense," recounting attempts to repeal vital social laws in the recent army and navy bills that were only frustrated by the vigilance of the CIO.

WARNING CIO against drive on labor's rights now going on under cover of war hysteria, John L. Lewis calls on all labor to "keep up your guard."

The report also pointed out that business is well taken care of in the current defense program, citing government loans without interest to arms makers as an example. Immediately following that the report discussed the Burke compulsory military training bill, pointing out that it would force military training on all males from 18 to 65—at wages of $5 a week with only the President, Cabinet Members, Supreme Court Justices and Congressmen exempt.

Tax the Workers

The new "defense" taxes just passed in Congress will take more than half a billion dollars a year out of the pockets of those least able to pay, Lewis pointed out, by increasing taxes on things the consumer buys, while levying only very slight increases on huge incomes and corporation earnings.

The report sharply condemns the bill to deport Harry Bridges, West Coast CIO leader, the wire-tapping bill which would put FBI spies on every union telephone, and the Sheppard private police bill. The Sheppard bill, which would allow employers to maintain private armies which would not be responsible to anyone for any of their acts, including killing, is especially condemned.

Attempts to destroy the Wagner Act through the Smith ripper amendments, treacherously endorsed by AFL President William Green, are also described, and the labor movement urged to keep up a steady barrage of letters and wires of protest to the U.S. Senate, where the bill now waits action.

New Book Praises UCAPAWA

"The union is widely trusted by the farm workers and has helped in most of their recent struggles. . . . Its achievements in the face of violence and terror against its organizers form one of the brilliant records of American labor history."

So writes Anna Rochester of Labor Research Association, describing the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, in **Why Farmers Are Poor.** This new book is a study of the agricultural crisis in the United States (International Publishers, 320pp. $2.25). The author devotes a chapter to the problems of wage workers on the land.

Bringing together from many different sources the record of farm workers' strikes in the United States, the book traces the rise and growth of UCAPAWA since its early beginnings. The record shows how this responsible national union has brought wage increases and achieved other gains for agricultural and processing workers.

This valuable book also describes the Associated Farmers and their drive against labor on the Pacific Coast. Who paid the Associated Farmers' bills and why? Whom do they really represent? These and many other questions are answered in careful and authentic detail, so the reader has at hand what he needs to know about this significant anti-union organization.

One of the most interesting sections of **Why Farmers Are Poor** deals with the question, "why farm wages are lowest." Here you have some little-known explanations of certain well-known facts.

Why Farmers Are Poor includes a discussion of immediate aims toward which common action of farmers and workers can be directed. It is a book that should be in every local union library.

President's Page

Three Major Steps

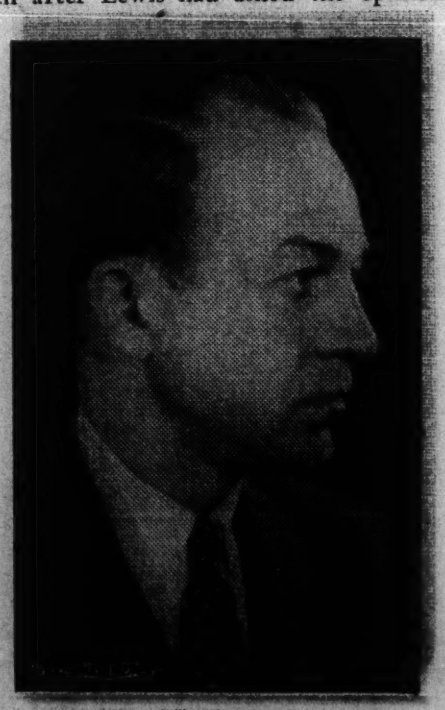
The CIO took three major steps forward in the past few weeks that call for the earnest consideration and support of all UCAPAWA members. They involve the welfare of organized labor and of all workers in this country. They deserve the full approval and cooperation of the UCAPAWA.

In the first step, CIO Pres. John L. Lewis called on the U. S. Government to stop giving fat war contracts to anti-labor corporations that openly violate the Wagner Act. This practice has been going on ever since the Wagner Act was passed; the CIO has repeatedly asked the President and the Congress of the U. S. to stop it.

Conscription

Under this policy, the U. S. Government is subsidizing the most reactionary corporations in the country by handing out juicy "defense" orders to concerns that defy the basic laws of the nation—laws that were passed to protect labor from chiseling employers.

The second major step was John L. Lewis' letter to the U. S. Congress opposing the conscription bill. This letter was written after Lewis had asked the opinion of every CIO union on the bill, and was based on their "fundamental opposition" to the idea of conscription.



The conscription bill (HR 10132 and S 4164) was written by the most reactionary militaristic groups in the country. It was proposed by a lame-duck Senator (Burke of Nebraska, defeated in the primaries on his anti-labor record) and a Wall Street Republican Representative, Wadsworth of New York.

The conscription bill would force every man in America between 18 and 64 to register for eight months military training—at pay of $21 a month. Nothing is said about dependents—they're supposed to get along without the head of the family. The bill makes no real provision for the conscripts to get their jobs back when the training period is over.

It is really a bill to set up a huge standing army out of the unemployed—to be used for what? For defense? Or to carry out dangerous schemes of foreign adventure?

Sabotage

The third major example of CIO leadership came in Pres. John L. Lewis' letter to Congress demanding an adequate excess profits tax and an end to vast financial concessions to industry, in which he pointed to Wall Street's shameless grabbing of public funds in the name of defense.

Lewis called this refusal of industry to make arms for the U. S. without guarantees of tax immunity and sky-blue profits by its right name—"bold sabotage" of national defense—and warned that when "the American people understand these proposals . . . they will not tolerate them."

The CIO, acting through its elected leader, John L. Lewis, has spoken out on these matters of vital importance to all UCAPAWA members and to all workers, whether organized or unorganized.

Our job is to back up the courageous leadership of the CIO. We must use every means to protest against conscription and against enriching anti-labor corporations under the mask of defense.

The CIO is showing the way. Let us back up the CIO with real action in our locals and district organizations.

Donald Henderson

Congress Takes A Look At Migratory Workers

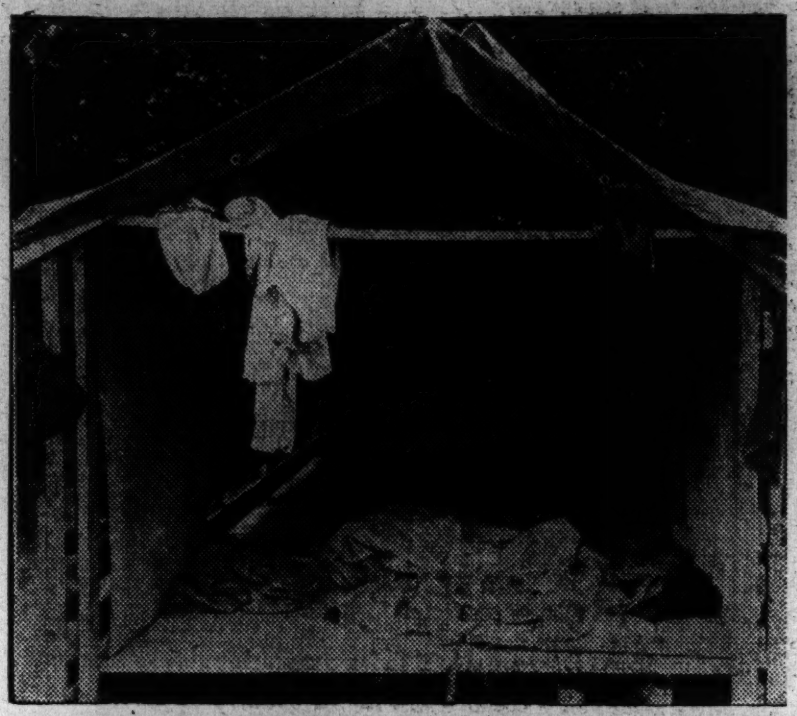
How They Live: Picture at top right shows "home" of 14 migratory workers on a New Jersey farm. Currently under investigation by members of the Tolan Committee of Congress. Picture below shows Committee looking over 10,000 acre Seabrook "farm" near Bridgeton, N. J. Here, in 1934, police and deputies used tear gas and guns against strikers, before UCAPAWA was organized.

Picture at bottom, left, shows typical meal of Jersey migratory farm workers.

Hearings of the Tolan Committee were held at New York July 29, 30, 31. Others are set for August 14-16 at Montgomery, Ala., August 19-25 at Chicago, September 18-20, Lincoln, Neb., September 23-25, Oklahoma City, Okla., and September 27-30, San Francisco.

First hearings were criticized in New York newspapers as carefully guided "sightseeing tours" around New Jersey, where Seabrook Farms executives were said to have shown Committee members only what Seabrook thought was good for them.

UCAPAWA is arranging to testify at subsequent sessions of the Committee. Committee findings are expected to prove what every migratory worker knows—that millions of American men, women and children live a substandard existence, work back-breaking hours—and need a strong industrial union to rescue them.



Cotton Council Sets Up New Headquarters

MEMPHIS, Tenn — Permanent headquarters and a workers training school featured the plans worked out at the June meeting of the Executive Board of the Southern States Cotton Council meeting held here, with Harry Kroger, president, in the chair.

Chief functions of the headquarters office will be to issue a monthly mimeographed bulletin, with one page set aside for general news and one for each state. Each state will select its own editor who will be responsible for filling that page and each local will have a correspondent.

Williams Director

The headquarters will also put out leaflets, application blanks, pamphlets, etc. The workers school will meet in Memphis and run for two weeks in August. Claude Williams was appointed educational director in charge of the school and of workers' education in the cotton states.

60 Attend Council School From Five Cotton States

Approximately sixty persons attended a meeting of the two weeks training school being conducted by the sharecroppers division of the United. Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, at Memphis, Tenn. The students, both white and Negro, were selected from agricultural unions in the five states covered by the UCAPAWA organizations as well as students enrolled from recently organized Food and Cotton processing local unions of Memphis.

The training school, according to officials of the Southern Cotton States Council, is for the purpose of developing effective leadership in the local unions and state agricultural councils of the union. Special emphasis will be placed on a close study of the mechanics of the various governmental farm agencies dealing with agriculture in the cotton south, and the steps to be taken by the cotton workers in order to secure the benefits available.

Lectures Given

Other lessons will include lectures and discussions on "How to Organize and Conduct Local Unions," and a "History of the Labor Movement." The lectures will include a history of the labor movement in general, leading into the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organization, the UCAPAWA and its various branches.

One of the most interesting parts of the course will be a study of the cotton plantation system and its problems and organized labor's program toward alleviating the conditions under which the cotton workers of the South find themselves.

The principal speakers of the morning were Rev. Owen H. Whitfield of Missouri, International Vice-President of the union and Harry Kroger, president of the Southern Cotton States Council, with headquarters in Memphis. Devotional services were led by J. B. Adams, president of the Arkansas Agricultural Council.

Announcement was made of a special session on Aug. 8, which was to be devoted to a study of the problems of the Negro in the South and the need of the agricultural workers, both Negro and white, organizing into one union in order to combat racism, the rising tide of anti-semitism and other un-American practices which are being employed to curtail civil liberties and restrict the democratic processes.

San Joaquin Local Signs Compress Pact; Union Hall Robbed

STOCKTON, Cal.—San Joaquin Co. Cotton Local 311 has just signed a new contract with the Port Stockton Compress, Inc., covering every category of work in the plant, according to a report by B. E. Johnson, Jr., local president.

The contract gains include increased wages, seniority rights, shop stewards, grievance committees, time and a half for holidays, health precautions and a system whereby for every 300 hours work the workers get one day's vacation with pay, to be taken off during the slack season.

Local thieves broke into the hall recently, stealing stamps, a typewriter, radio, ledgers and other supplies, but, as President Johnson writes: "Our books and other important papers were not in the hall, as we have been expecting something to happen like this."

Story of Suffolk Union Shows A Steady Growth

UCAPAWA NEWS *takes pleasure in presenting a brief history of the Suffolk Peanut Workers Union from its first beginnings early in 1937 down to the present date. The history is reprinted from a souvenir booklet prepared recently by the union.*

Workers Rally To CIO Drives

The organization of the Peanut Workers in Suffolk, the peanut capitol of the world, came about three years ago. Early in the year of 1937 the newly born CIO launched an aggressive organizing drive in various parts of the country. Several organizers were sent into Tidewater, Virginia, outstanding of whom was Ray Thomason, now Virginia State President and Regional Director of the CIO

The workers in many Tidewater industries eagerly responded to the organizing drive. The most enthusiastic response was given by the peanut workers, who felt keenly the need of a union. Their yearly wage rarely exceeds $400 a year and often falls far below this meager sum. Even more keenly did they feel the need for security in their employment, with full protection against discrimination for arbitrary and unjust reasons.

From the very beginning the Peanut Workers understood that the CIO was an instrument which through their own courageous and united efforts, would advance them on the road to a living wage, security in employment and improved working conditions.

First Success

In November, 1937, the first conspicuous success was attained with the winning of a National Labor Relations Board election in Planter's Nut and Chocolate Company by a three to one majority. During the course of the organizing drive in Planter's, which is the largest and most dominant company in the industry, a general increase in wages was given the workers even before the first contract was negotiated.

Shortly after the elections in November, Planter's employees were chartered by the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, one of the large national uions that make up the CIO. The Planter's local was chartered under the name of the United Candy and Nut Packers Union, Local 232.

In February, 1939, Local 232 negotiated its first contract with Planter's Nut and Chocolate Company, which was also the first to be signed in the industry. Outstanding in this agreement was the establishment of a grievance machinery, with arbitration provisions, and recognition of the principle of strict seniority in layoffs and rehirings.

During the months of November and December, 1938, the United Peanut Workers Union, Local No. 110 swept through the five major unorganized companies by three to one majorities.

Strike Action

However, negotiations for contracts did not proceed smoothly following these elections. On January 17, 1939, Local 110 led a hard fought strike of Lummis and Company employees. The union emerged from the strike on January 24th with a signed contract, providing for the same kind of grievance machinery and strict seniority provisions that were negotiated with Planter's Company, and provisions that also included a written seniority list.

The most significant feature of the Lummis strike was its demonstration of the readiness of the peanut workers to protect their union by use of their economic strength if necessary. Peanut workers in all plants served on the picket line, which on one occasion numbered over 1,500 workers.

During the months of March, April and May of the year 1939, contracts

Win $50,000 In Pay Boosts

were signed with the American Peanut Company, Pond Brothers Peanut Company and Suffolk Peanut Company. These contracts provided for the same kind of grievance machinery as in Planter's.

In April, 1939, a new agreement was negotiated by Local No. 232 with Planter's Company that provided for general wage increases and posting of written seniority lists in each department. Also, a 40-hour week, with a number of exceptions were established.

During the year 1939, the peanut workers forged ahead, developing leadership in their own ranks, experienced in adjusting grievances and disputes. By this time the efforts of the union committees in the plants, with full cooperation of the various managements, were successful in eliminating much of the unsanitary and hazardous dust conditions which had plagued the industry.

Expands

In the early part of 1940, due to the organizing activities of a field CIO representative, Mr. Thomas Hunter, the Peanut workers were able to extend their union into the neighboring town of Franklin. Two more Companies, Pretlow Peanut and the Franklin Peanut were organized into the United, Peanut Workers Union, Local No. 511. This local has already scored a 4 to 1 Labor Board election victory in the Pretlow Peanut Company.

In April, 1940, Local No. 232 signed its third contract with the Planter's Nut and Chocolate Company. The highlight of this contract was the granting of 10 per cent increases in wages to 90 per cent of the plant, with the remainder for the most part receiving increases of about 5 per cent. It is estimated by the Company and the Union that this will add about $50,000 to the pay envelopes of the employees for one year.

At this time Local No. 110 is still negotiating new contracts with the four companies who signed up last year, and whose contracts have now expired.

The CIO In Campbells

Local 80 Drives Ahead In Camden

CAMDEN, N. J.—Union activity on the part of Campbell workers, in and outside the plant, has never been so intense and varied as in the past few weeks. The union went over the top in signing up new members during lunch hour in front of the plant by a committee of workers who sacrified their lunch time.

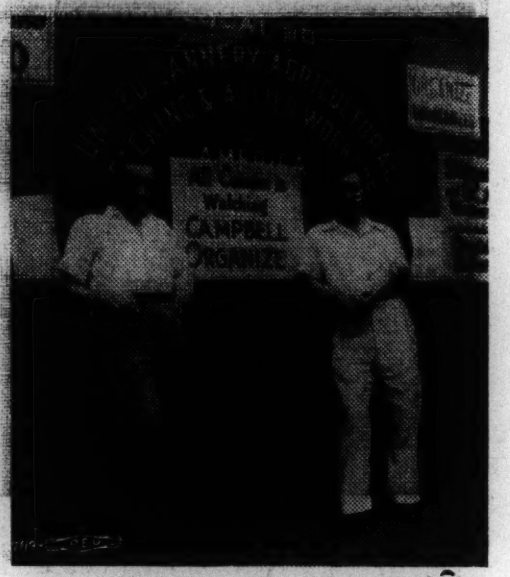
Talk of the CIO is continuous throughout the whole plant. The sentiment is overwhelming for local 80. People are asking when the election is to take place. The union represents a majority of the employes and has petitioned the Labor Board for an election when the company union is ruled off the ballot; charges are expected to come up for a hearing in September. The evidence against the company union is so damaging that there is no doubt that it will be disestablished. The company agreed to an election with the company union on the ballot. Local 80 turned this down.

A Raw Deal

From the beginning of tomato season, August 1, the workers have been getting pretty much of a raw deal. Most of them have been compelled to put in seven hours a day and then come in on Saturdays and work at straight time to make their 40 hours. This has met with wide resentment. Workers complain: "this is working six days a week for five days' pay."

The men of the maintenance department became so riled that they called a departmental meeting on a Sunday morning with a wonderful turnout and circulated a petition against it.

The maintenance men of the can division are about the best organized department of the local. By direct action on several occasions, stoppage and organized pressure, they have been able to increase their wages from as low as 83c an hour to $1.00 and $1.30 an hour.

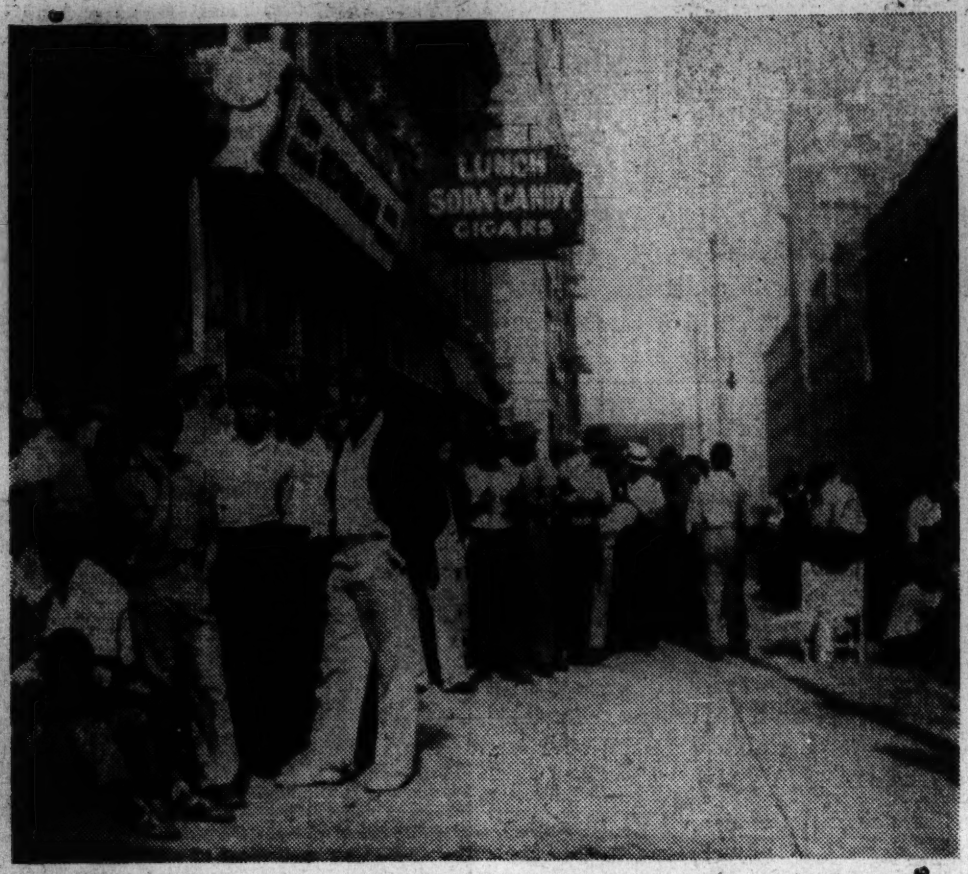


PUSH DRIVE: Two active Local 80 members, Mike Tomasetti and Joseph Pirolli, snapped in front of union headquarters in Camden.

LEAD DRIVE: Below, leaders of Local 80's drive in Camden. Left to right: John Tisa, organizer; John Juditz Sr., financial-secretary; Herbert Kling, treasurer; Harry Diamond, chairman, trustees; Eugene Furlano, chief steward; Lucy Furlano, recording secretary; Barney Smith, vice-president; Wm. Vetkoskey, president, and behind Furlano, Edw. Thompson, trustee.

UNION MESSAGE: Above, placards and slogans used in Local 80's drive to organize Campbell Soup workers in Camden, N. J.

Progress In Chicago



REASONS: Here's one of the many good reasons why Campbells' workers need the UCAPAWA and the CIO. Above, workers lining up for jobs with plant in background. Many hundreds of workers, especially Negroes, are forced to stand in line, sometimes for several days, applying for jobs. Only a percentage are hired.

It Never Fails—

It never fails, say Local 194 leaders in Chicago; "When workers in a factory organize into a union of their own choosing the company grows panic stricken and trots out the usual line in an effort to stop the workers' attempts to organize.

"They do this because they realize full well that organization means gains for the employes and gains for the employes mean less profits for them.

"It's OK for a company to belong to employers' associations, but its just terrible if we belong to a union.

"Local 194, UCAPAWA-CIO, is here to stay because it is an organization of Campbell Soup workers, by Campbell Soup Workers, for Campbell Soup Workers. Through our union we are going to march forward to higher wages, seniority rights and better working conditions."

—From "Campbell Soup Extra."

CHICAGO: How Local 194 is driving ahead at the Chicago Campbells. Left, workers getting the weekly CIO Bulletin at plant gates. Right, two active workers and officers of the local, Bob Sherman and George Pence.

CIO Hits 'Defense' Profiteers; Asks Tax On Excess

WASHINGTON—Organized labor is "alarmed at the bold sabotage of national defense by representatives of American corporate industry" as shown by refusal of industry "to expand its resources for defense until it receives immunity from proper taxation," CIO President John L. Lewis declared in a letter to the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Lewis' letter contained a strong condemnation of proposed excess profits tax schedules, which he declared were "light," and of the proposed removal of profit restrictions provided for by the Vinson-Trammell Act, which he declared "would in substance lay upon the American people a shameful imposition." In addition, he called on industry to "join with the other people of the nation in common cooperation" for defense.

Full text of Lewis' letter follows:

"Labor is alarmed at the bold sabotage of national defense by representatives of American corporate industry. There is increasing appearance on the part of industry of a willingness to sacrifice the welfare of the nation for profit. The present proposals for the revision of taxation now before the committee are being forced upon the Executive and upon Congress by the high-handed refusal of American industry to expand its resources for defense until it receives immunity from proper taxation.

Many of the leaders in this attack on the nation's welfare are the corporations which have most flagrantly violated the National Labor Relations Act.

Under the existing provisions for financing the national defense program, the government will pay the cost of new plants amounting to billions of dollars and hand them over to private corporations. The so-called amortization plan proposed by the subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee would permit the corporations during each of the next five years to deduct 20 per cent of the cost of this new plant from their profits for the purposes of all federal taxation. This would greatly reduce profits subject to taxation.

Shameful Imposition

Furthermore, the rates proposed in the excess profits tax are light. At the end of the five-year period the corporation will own a practically brand new plant, paid for by the taxpayers and on the profits of which it will have paid little.

At the same time the limitations upon existing profits on armament contracts provided for by the Vinson-Trammell Act are to be removed. This series of proposals would substantially remove any restriction upon war profits. It would in substance lay upon the American people a shameful imposition.

Such proposals are in direct contravention to the promise of the President of the United States that excessive profits would not be made upon our national defense. When the American people understand these proposals, I believe they will not tolerate them.

We fully appreciate the necessity for immediate expansion of our defense industries, but we are convinced that this expansion should not be exacted from the American people upon the exorbitant terms of selfish interests. I would urge that provision be made which would guarantee the necessary expansion upon proper terms.

No Reason for Bribes

There is no reason why American industry should be bribed to cooperate in national defense by what amounts to a free gift of plants. I would urge further that the Congress enact an excess profits tax designed effectively to recover excessive profit arising from national defense orders.

Labor stands second to none in its desire for the establishment of the most effective possible national defense for our nation. We believe that every group within the country must cooperate to guarantee that our shores shall not be invaded.

We canot stand silently by, however, while selfish interests with a callous disregard of the welfare of the nation seek to present the nation with ultimatums. Let American industry join with the other people of the nation in common cooperation."

John L. Lewis.

UCAPAWA NEWS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers of America, Affiliated with Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Donald Henderson, President.

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Vol. I, No. 9 July-Aug., 1940

SOME PROFIT FIGURES

COMPANY	1st quarter 1940	1st quarter 1939	% increase 1940 to 1939
Douglas	$1,804,877	$ 771,552	134
Fairchild	209,102	56,254	274
Curtiss Wright	2,414,196	1,698,157	42
United Aircraft	2,380,029	1,490,799	60
Martin, Glenn L.	2,162,670	682,496	218
Chrysler	15,742,388	11,638,290	35
General Motors	67,028,461	53,177,928	26
Studebaker	511,503	56,914	800
Inland Steel	3,059,844	2,024,601	51
National Steel	4,009,193	2,426,669	65
U. S. Steel	17,113,995	660,551	2500
American Rolling	1,005,194	793,479	27
Bethlehem	10,891,194	2,409,059	350
Youngstown	1,253,929	217,107	480
Republic Steel	3,111,723	532,899	480
General Electric	11,951,450	7,373,431	62
Westinghouse	4,041,428	2,356,150	72

What Kind Of War

Of course, if you gulp down the hokum in the press without thinking, you'll never understand that it IS an imperialist war. But only last week at the National Foreign Trade Convention in San Francisco, Edgar W. Smith, director of research in public affairs for General Motors, speaking for and to U.S. Big Business, frankly remarked of the current war that it is—"a fundamental struggle between two systems of imperialism."

From the Editor

Help Us Improve Your Paper

The UCAPAWA NEWS is out in a new dress—new masthead, new designs for the various departments, more pictures. We hope you like it. If you don't, send us your comments and criticism. If you do, help us to make it a still better paper, better able to serve the workers in our international and the thousands who are waiting for our message.

We must have your cooperation to make the NEWS a success. Send us regular reports of events in your District and in your locals. Make this a regular part of your organizing work. One good way to do this is to set up a NEWS committee in the local to be responsible for sending in material. Another method is to elect a correspondent with the same duties. In this way the NEWS will become a valuable organizing aid to the entire International.

In sending news, be sure to include all important details needed to make a story. For example, if you win a contract, give the number of workers involved, wage rates, hours, whether or not strike action was voted or carried out, etc. Too often we simply get a note saying that a contract was won at such and such a plant, with no concrete information.

Wanted—Pictures

Try to get pictures of events in your districts and locals, as well as pictures of local leaders, etc. We are planning to carry more pictures in the NEWS from now on.

It is very important to make sure the NEWS is distributed to the membership after copies are received by the locals and districts. Do not leave them lying around in local halls and offices. An unread labor paper is of no use to the labor movement.

We are counting on you to help us make the NEWS a major help in our job of organizing the unorganized.

Important Notice To All UCAPAWA Members Who Are Not Citizens

All members of the UCAPAWA and all other workers who are not citizens are required to register under the Alien Registration Act of 1940 during the period August 27-December 26 of this year.

A law of the U.S., passed by Congress and signed by the President, requires this. Severe penalties are provided for non-compliance.

Registration and fingerprinting are both required, and are to be done at any U.S. Post Office. The Government makes no charge for this requirement, and no one has the right to try to force you to pay anything.

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED

Non-citizens are required to answer a number of questions and to carry a card with them at all times. These questions include names of organizations to which non-citizens belong, including unions. Do not forget that the UCAPAWA is an American organization affiliated to the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

The Government stated that this registration will not be used to intimidate law-abiding non-citizens in the U.S. Report all instances of attempted intimidation to the U.S. Dept. of Justice, Washington, D.C., at the Alien Registration Division, and to the UCAPAWA.

Do not fail to register, if you are not a citizen of the U.S.

New Locals Chartered

Local 79, UCAPAWA.
Chartered: June 14, 1940.
Type of Work: Canning, Dairy, Sugar Refinery.
Floyd J. Voisine Representative;
Fifth and Water Streets,
Bay City, Michigan.

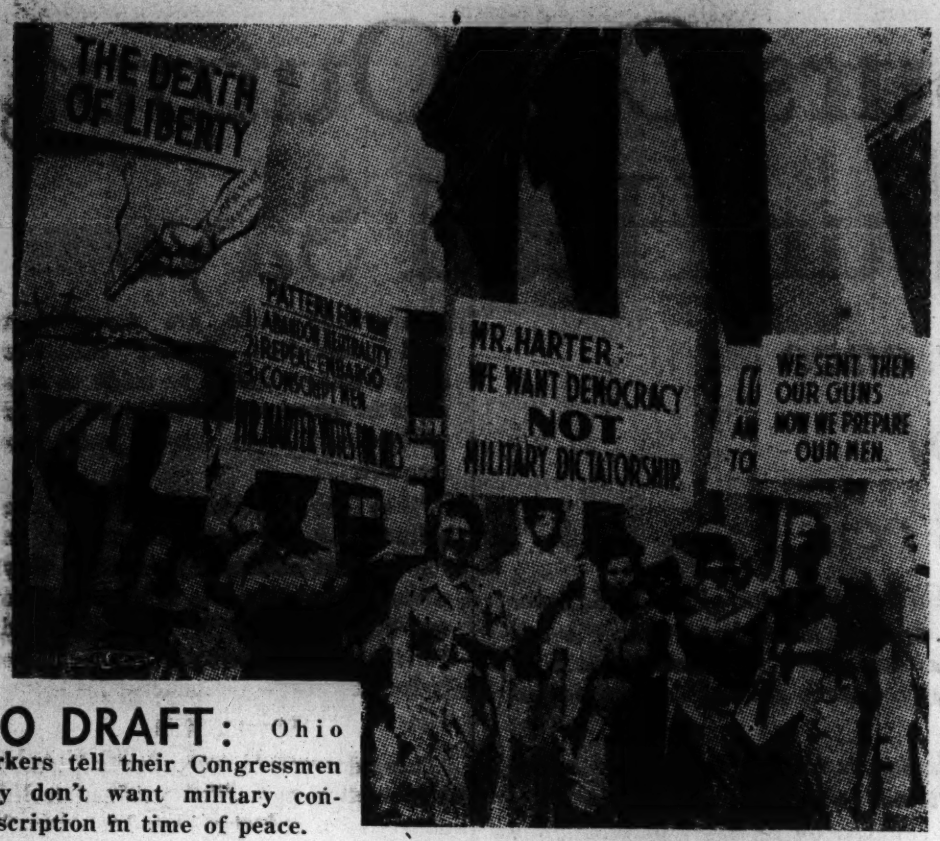
Local 4, United Food Processing Workers.
Chartered: July 18, 1940.
Type of Work: Flour Mills, canning.
Roosevelt Brown, President;
946½ Kansas Street,
Memphis, Tennessee.

Local 30, Fremont Canning and Gerber Products Local.
Chartered: August 2, 1940.
Type of Work: Gerber Baby Foods and vegetable products.
Tom Wackeraw, Jr., Fin. Sec;
17 West Oak Street,
Fremont, Michigan.

Local 19, United Cotton Processing Workers Union.
Chartered: August 7, 1940.
Type of Work: Cotton gins, cotton seed oil mills, etc.
Willie Deberry, President;
Memphis, Tennessee.

Local 341, Dairy and Allied Workers Union.
Chartered: August 7, 1940.
Type of Work: Cheese and dairy plants.
Virginia Britten,
367 Amory Street,
Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Local 205, Soledad Field Workers Union.
Chartered: August 13, 1940.
Type of Work: Field workers in fruits and vegetables.
Luke Hinman, Organizer;
Room 303, Currier Building,
Los Angeles, California.



NO DRAFT: Ohio workers tell their Congressmen they don't want military conscription in time of peace.

Five More Contracts Signed In Michigan As Drive Progresses

DETROIT—With conclusion of five more signed contracts in various cities in Michigan, the organizational drive conducted there by District President Harold Lane is getting into action.

In Bay City, Michigan, the Beutel Canning Company capitulated after a four-day strike and signed a contract granting the workers increased wages, rest periods, seniority rights, closed shop and check-off. Within the same week the Swantek Dairy Company signed a closed-shop, check-off contract granting seniority rights and increased wages. This victory was won without the necessity of striking in the face of the workers' solidarity. Last week the Wald Dairy Company signed a similar contract covering its workers.

Following this organizing campaign in Bay City O'Viatts bakery workers were organized and improved working conditions and wages were secured for them through signed contract. These bakery drivers work both in Bay City, Michigan and in Saginaw. Both groups are organized under the same contract.

Chalk Up Six

With these victories in Bay City Local 79, only chartered since June 14, now has contracts covering workers in three dairies, one bakery, one milling company and one canning company. Local 79 has appointed a field organizer to work on remaining plants coming under our jurisdiction.

Along with these victories in Bay City and Saginaw in Local 79 and Local 68, work has been started on the large Fremont Canning Company in Fremont, Michigan, makers of the Gerber brands. This company employs 400 year-round workers, with 700 workers at the peak season. Over 130 workers have joinel the union within the past two weeks.

Chiselers Set Back By Court

Wage chiselers got a setback in the U.S. Courts recently when the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals told the Hawkeye Pearl Button Co. it couldn't have an exemption from the wage-hour law.

The Hawkeye Co. claimed an exemption on the ground that its buttons were made of mussel shells, thus putting it in the fishing industry. The company also squealed loudly about the fact that it couldn't pay wages as required by U.S. law and stay in business. Said the Court:

"If, in the competitive struggle, any business or industry could not survive and pay such wages, its existence should not be prolonged at the expense and the prejudice of employes."

Score one for the principle that employers should pay decent wages to their workers or get out of the sweatshop business.

Salinas Packers Flout Labor Board, Court Order Asked

SAN FRANCISCO—In an attempt to force Salinas lettuce packers to obey an order to recognize and bargain with United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, to reinstate workers with back pay and to give back pay to 10 from the beginning of the famous strike of 1936 until they were rehired, the National Labor Relations Board last week appealed to the Federal District Court of Appeals.

Mrs. Alice M. Rosseter, regional NLRB director, said the packers had failed to obey the order handed down Sept. 15, 1939. The NLRB accused the Associated Farmers of taking an active part in the Vigilante terrorism against the strikers, then in the AFL.

Farm Population Up

1940 Census figures show farm population at highest point in 24 years, at 32,245,000. This is an increase of over 2,000,000 in the past 10 years.

Long Hours Cut Output, Wage-Hour Head Says

Cites War Experience To Show Folly of 60-Hour Work Week

Philip B. Fleming, Wage-Hour Division Administrator of the U.S. Labor Department, who was an officer of the U.S. Army in the last World War and an engineer of many years experience, had some very important remarks to make about the inefficiency of lengthening the work week when high output is desired.

His letter to President Roosevelt outlining his reasons for opposing a long work week is printed in full below. It cites not only U.S. experience in 1917-1918, but also the experiences of European countries in finding that production went down when hours went beyond a reasonable level.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.
Mr. President:

The question whether in the light of the national defense emergency it will be necessary to raise the ceiling for hours, above which time and one-half must be paid, has given me much concern.

As a soldier, the nation's defense is my primary interest. My assignment to the administration of a labor law has in no way lessened that interest.

Were there any defense need in certain industries for abrogation of the time and one-half rule, nothing could keep me from so reporting. In my contacts with industry no such need has yet been demonstrated to me.

Two documents from the last war should be called to public attention:

War Experience

One is the wartime report of the British Munitions Commission. The report stated that from experiments spread over thirteen and a half months, a reduction of working hours of munitions workers was associated with an increase of production. For example, in one factory hours of work were changed, first from a 66-hour week to a 55-hour week, and then to a 45½-hour week.

Considering the weekly output of the 66-hour week as 100, it was found that the 55-hour week yielded a relative output of 111. The 45½-hour week yielded a relative output of 109. Thus the 45½-hour week yielded more in products than the 66-hour week and practically as much as the 55-hour week. The same results were obtained during the 13-month period in various other munitions factories.

The other document is General Order No. 13, issued by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, on November 15, 1917, seven months after the declaration of war when the United States was at the height of its procurement effort. The order stated:

Industrial Safeguards

"In view of the urgent necessity for a prompt increase in the volume of production of practically every article required for the conduct of the war, vigilance is demanded of all those in any way associated with industry lest the safeguards with which the people of this country have sought to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down.

"It is a fair assumption that for the most part these safeguards are the mechanisms of efficiency. Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions, and a proper wage scale are essential to high production. During the war every attempt should be made to conserve in every way possible all of our achievements in the way of social betterment.

"But the pressing argument for maintaining industrial safeguards in the present emergency is that they actually contribute to efficiency. To waive them would be a shortsighted policy, leading gradually but inevitably toward lowered production."

Short Shifts

These documents were drafted almost a generation ago. The production line techniques of industry have been greatly developed since then. Today maximum production calls for maximum efficiency of the machine. Maximum efficiency of the machine is usually obtained by using relays of workers in shifts short enough to make constantly intense effort possible.

I think it also should be called to the public's attention that the French 40-hour week in effect from 1936 to 1938 had little resemblance to our "ceiling for hours." The French 40-hour week generally was a rigid limitation.

Germany was on an eight-hour day, 48-hour week basis from July 26, 1934, to January 1, 1939. A survey entitled "Labor Policy in Germany" appearing in the June, 1940 issue of the **Monthly Labor Review** reports that a 10-hour day, 60-hour week began in non-defense industries after January 1, 1939, due to a labor shortage. In the more vital industries, hours up to 16 per day might be permitted by the factory inspector.

But this lengthening of working hours was not successful. The article states: "Production began to fall off rapidly, accompanied by such an alarming increase of industrial accidents and stoppages as to attract the serious attention of the government authorities. . . . The government applied the strictest measures against suspected saboteurs but also began to lighten somewhat the hard labor conditions."

HOMETOWNERS: **These five officers of UCAPAWA Local 32 are from Wendell Willkie's home town, Elwood, Indiana. They are not letting that stop them in negotiating for a contract with the Frazier Packing Co. Second from right is Pearl Gifford, Local 32 Pres.**

Wilson Co. Ordered to Halt Anti-Union Attacks On UCAPAWA Local 216

WASHINGTON—The National Labor Relations Board here has ordered Wilson & Co., packers of Faribault, Minn., to "cease and desist" from anti-union attacks on Local 216 and to post notices of compliance with the Wagner Act guaranteeing free right of organization in unions of their own choosing to workers employed at the Faribault plant.

The order also directs the company to reinstate nine workers who were discharged for union activity with full seniority and rights, to restore seniority rights to three others, and to pay back wages to 11 who were illegally fired.

The company is further directed to stop intimidating or coercing employees exercising their right of self-organization under the Wagner Act.

Complaint of one worker, Clayton Pettipiece, was dismissed by the Board.

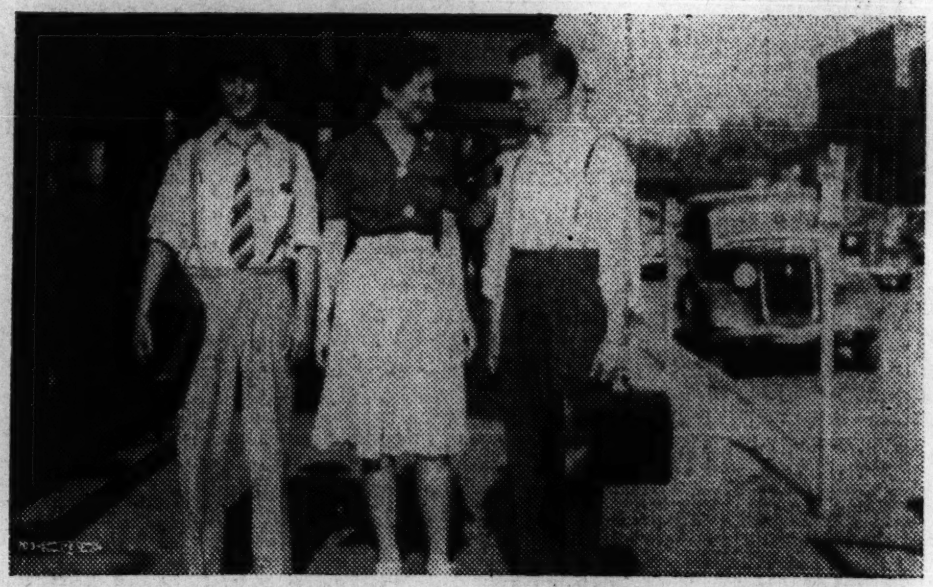
This is the sort of Labor Board action that the Smith amendments and other devices to emasculate the Wagner Labor Relations Act would make impossible. Under such amendments, the workers at the Wilson Co. would have no real redress.

Who Pays For U. S. Defense?

Statistics are dull, but here are a few that will show—if you don't already know—who's paying for the defense program. They're taken from the new tax bill just passed through Congress, and as you can see, it isn't the rich that are going to be made to come across.

Cigarettes	**6.5 cents a pack**
Gasoline	**1.5 cents a gallon**
Oil	**4.5 cents a gallon**
Radios	**5.5% of sale price**
Beer	**2 cents a bottle**
Automobiles	**3.5% of sale price**
Auto parts	**2.5% of sale price**
Toilet goods	**11% of sale price**

These are only a few of the things that will cost more to workers as a result of the new tax program. All of them were taxed before; the new program simply ups the rates on each one. As a matter of fact, well over half the Federal government's revenues comes from sales taxes, which fall heaviest on the low income groups. Less than half comes from income taxes, and now that tax is being broadened out to catch people who get as little as $800 per year.



IN WILLKIELAND: **Officers of UCAPAWA District 5, snapped during the District Executive Board Meeting in Elwood, Ind., birthplace of Republican candidate Wendell Willkie. Board business went right on, despite all the excitement of candidate Willkie's acceptance speech in Elwood. Left to right: Elim Gibson, Evelyn Christie and Harold Lane, district president.**

Local 6 Wins $5,000 Raise for Bean Pickers

FORT LUPTON, Colo.—Bean pickers in the Fort Lupton area will be $5,000 richer as the result of the work of Local 6 in negotiating with farmers here and establishing the union scale.

After careful preparation, the negotiating committee of Local 6 succeeded in getting the first farmers to pay the union scale of $1.00 per 100 pounds for picking. Only four farmers of the total negotiating with the union objected, and they are now paying the $1.00 scale.

During the first week of picking the union signed an agreement with the bean contractors.

The farmers had planned to pay 85 cents or 90 cents per 100. In other seasons the wages had gone down to 75 cents or even 60 cents as the picking got heavy. This year the $1.00 scale is being maintained throughout the season.

When a few farmers tried to break the union scale, the local got help from Robert Mythen of the U. S. Labor Dept. Conciliation Service in persuading them to abide by the agreement.

Union Strength Wins

Strength of the union won the agreement, which constitutes one of the most notable victories for the workers in the recent history of this area.

The same committee is now working to see that all pickers pay initiation fees and dues to the union that won them this substantial boost in pay.

WIN $5,000: Above is the negotiating committee of Local 6, Fort Lupton, Colo., that secured the agreement bringing $5,000 more in wages for bean pickers in the area.

Left to right, standing: Jesus Navarro, Lee Mata, Don Gonzales, Lorenz Ramirez, John Olmedo. Seated: Clyde Johnson, District 3 President, Julian Martinez, Henry George, John Bosser, Manuel Aragon.

Dailey's Pickle Co. 100% Union

SAGINAW, Mich.—Local No. 68 at Dailey's Pickle and Canning Company is 100% union, with all members in good standing. Elections were held at the last meeting in which the following officers were elected:

President, Brother Harry Wirth.

Recording Secretary, Brother Arthur Rivard.

Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Sister Betty Feith.

Trustees: Sister Blanche Doyle and Brothers Edward Kushion and George Bell.

The local feels that much of its progress has been due to the work of President Harold Lane, who reorganized the union at Dailey's Pickle and Canning Company.

CIO Still Winning

WASHINGTON — To those persons who believe that the moon is made of green cheese, that Friday the 13th is unlucky, and that the CIO shriveling to a slow death while the AFL is blooming bigger and bigger every day, it may be news that the CIO is still leaving the AFL miles behind in winning Labor Board elections.

According to the latest election summary issued by the NLRB, CIO unions during the past few weeks won 21 polls with a total of 12,878 votes, to 1,636 votes won by AFL unions in 30 successful elections.

New League Head

John T. Jones, president of the Maryland State CIO Council, has been appointed Director of Labor's Non-Partisan League. Chairman John L. Lewis announced in Washington. Jones succeeds Eli Oliver, who resigned late in June.

Peace Forces Rally to Save U. S. from War

Peace forces from all over the nation are rallying August 31 in the giant Peace Mobilization at Chicago, with one purpose in mind—to tell Congress and the political and industrial powers of America that the people want no war.

Union representatives from the CIO, the AFL, the Railroad Brotherhoods, from all progressive and liberal organizations in the nation are meeting to raise the voice of American workers and all the people against any step that may lead us into the hell of war now raging in Europe.

The UCAPAWA has already gone on record in support of the Peace Mobilization. Every local, every district, every member must get behind this program—as CIO President John L. Lewis expressed it almost a year ago—"Labor in America wants no war nor any part of war. . . ."

Labor Day Broadcast

CIO President John L. Lewis will broadcast a Labor Day message Monday, September 2, from 4 to 4:30 p.m., Eastern Standard Time. His speech will be carried by the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Last year a large number of CIO affiliates held successful meetings at which members and friends of the CIO were able to hear President Lewis through local stations. It would be helpful, in connection with the Labor Day meetings which locals and CIO groups in your district may be planning this year, to undertake to see that arrangements are made for including Lewis' broadcast on the program.

Moves to Include 'Forgotten Millions' In Social Security

WASHINGTON — Congress is going to get a chance to fill in a gap in the Social Security system that has left millions of American workers without even the minimum protection of unemployment insurance, old age assistance and the like offered by the U.S. Government.

The chance is coming in Senator Robt. F. Wagner's bill to extend the Social Security Act to some 10,000,000 workingmen and women now excluded from all Federal benefits. Wagner's amendment, offered on the seventh anniversary of the present act, provides that:

". . . all agricultural and domestic workers, employees of state and local governments, non-civil service employees of the Federal government . . ." come under the old age assistance sections of the Act, and limits the definition of agricultural workers not eligible for unemployment payments to those employed in "ordinary farming operations"—making those in "manufacturing or commercial operations" eligible.

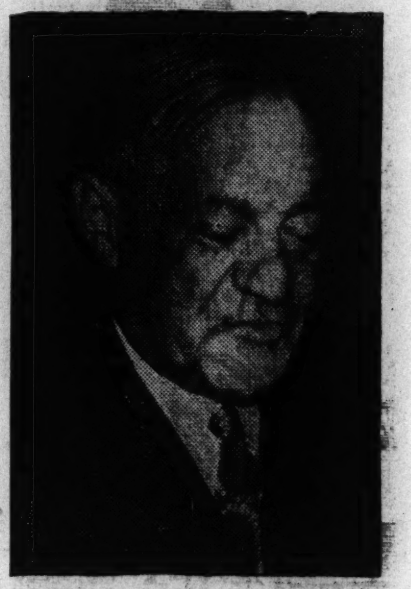
CIO Program

The CIO has consistently fought for this program since its first full meeting in Atlantic City three years ago, followed up by demands on Congress in every session since that time. Inclusion of agricultural, domestic and government workers has been a major point in the CIO legislative program since then. The CIO has refused to agree that workers in agriculture have any less need for social security than workers in any other industry.

At the same time, the CIO has demanded an extension and simplification of existing benefits. Present methods of administration are far too complicated Red tape in the administration of the Social Security Act excludes thousands of workers from getting the benefits they are entitled to. Extreme slowness in paying out benefits means that hundreds of millions of dollars paid in Social Security taxes by the workers are frozen, kept from making a contribution to mass purchasing power.

For Real Defense

Senator Wagner's bill, if passed, will make a real contribution to the defense of America—defense against poverty and low standards of living.



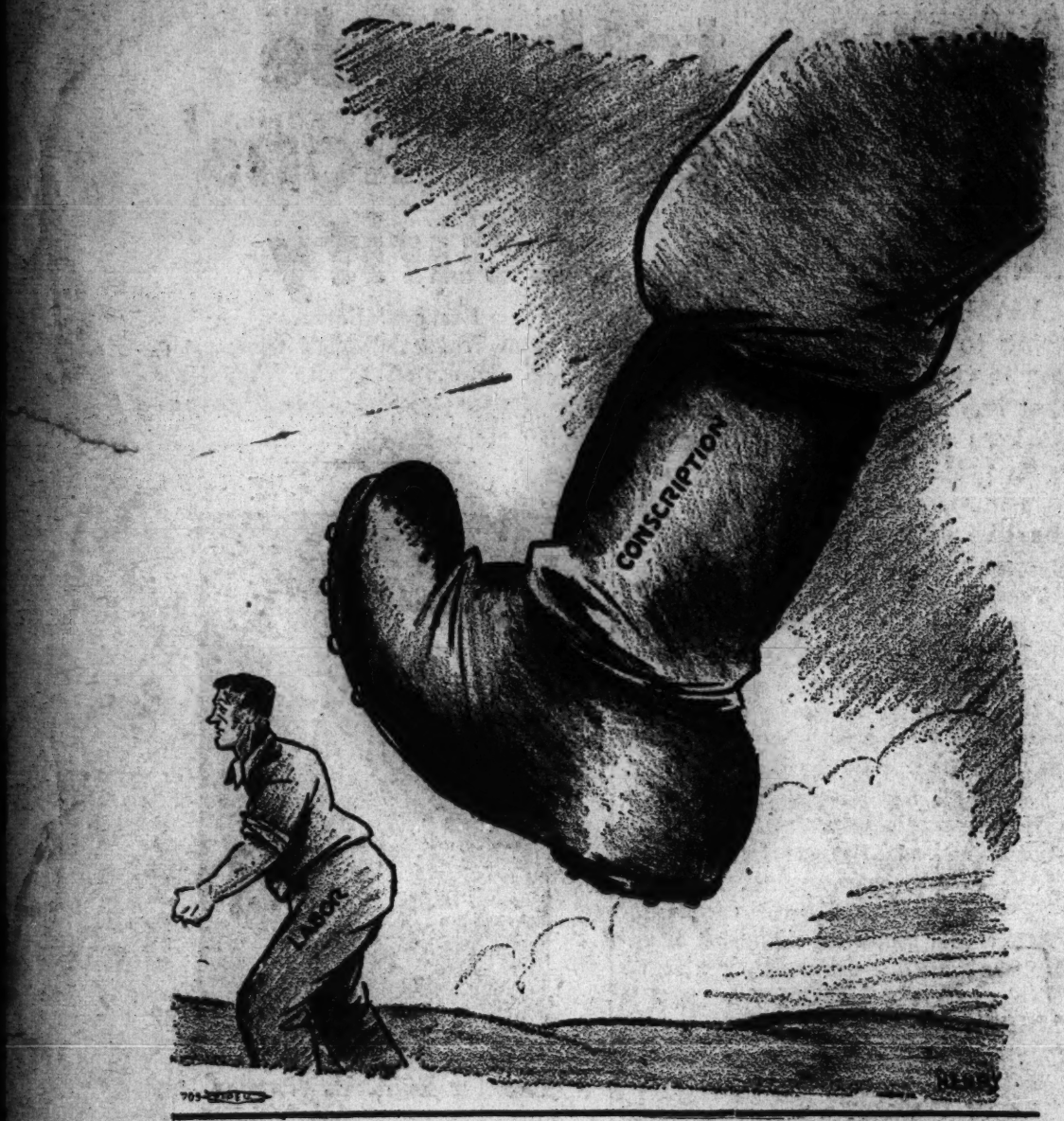
Senator Robt. F. Wagner

The Real Fifth Column—Hunger

John L. Lewis told a few hard facts about the current outcry over "Fifth Columns" when he spoke to the Natl. Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its Philadelphia convention.

After quoting figures on unemployment and on living standards of millions who have incomes of $26 a month and less, he said:

"Those who love to fulminate against the menace of 'Fifth Columns' and 'Trojan Horses' should stop to consider that the most menacing condition in American national life is the inadequate diet and the empty stomachs of one-half of the population."



—From The CIO News.

It's Up To You

The warmongers and the brasshats in Washington are trying desperately to fasten peacetime conscription on the neck of American labor.

They hoped to shove the Burke-Wadsworth bill through Congress in a few days, when they started out, but labor's protest has held them up so far.

Labor's protest can block them altogether — if the protest keeps on growing. Don't let anyone tell you it is hopeless, that the bill "will go through anyhow," because it won't, if labor keeps up its guard.

Truckloads of letters and wires of protests have been pouring in on the Senators. More truckloads are needed before a majority is persuaded the American people won't stand for a peacetime draft.

Sit down and write your two Senators and your Representatives now. Tell them you don't want fascism in America. Tell them to vote against the Burke-Wadsworth military training bill.

Address all Senators at Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C., all Representatives at House Office Building.

CIO Lists Evils of Draft

Following are brief excerpts from an analysis of the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill, as sent to all members of Congress by CIO Pres. John L. Lewis.

There is a better way to recruit a proper army for defense than conscription. Voluntary enlistment under terms which have a real concern for the needs of the individual would quickly provide a suitable army. The period of enlistment should be shortened to one year. The pay should be raised at least to compare with that of the self-respecting workman. The right to return to private employment should be protected.

* * * *

Military conscription now would establish the principle in this nation that the lives of our young men are less privileged than the profit rights of dollars. Today the nation is watching the shameful spectacle of our government yielding to the imperious demands of corporate industry for vast tax concessions and enormous loans as a pre-condition to manufacturing arms. The same interests who thus strangle our national defense call loudly for the forcible conscription of our young men.

* * * *

Forced military service in peace time would be an alarming departure from the basic principles of our democracy. It is the first step toward the breakdown of those free institutions which we seek to protect.

Citizens who become subject to conscription lose a substantial part of those civil rights and liberties which distinguish a free democracy from a totalitarian state.

The production of equipment for an army has lagged far behind the enlistments into the military service. Already there are more men available to the Army and the National Guard than can be equipped for some time to come. The present speed of enlistments is far more rapid than the provision of equipment.

* * * *

Therefore, the CIO is opposed to provision for peacetime conscription as a measure inimical to the most effective kind of national defense and alien to the democratic way of life.